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S/169/61/000/012/071/089
D228/D305

The structure of the...

tion of immobile depressions in orographically conditioned areas (at the margins of seas, in gulfs), have a prolonged influence on the weather of coastal areas and plateaus. Immobile depressions are formed on the amalgamation of the cyclones of two geographic zones or on the regeneration of Antarctic cyclones. During meridional processes, the obstructing ridges, being strongly developed over the mainland, convert the near-surface cold Antarctic anticyclone into a high baric formation. On the seaboard of Antarctica, the cyclones possess a multilayer structure and have a system of occluded fronts. The occluded fronts, as a rule, reach the tropopause. This is explained by the fact that the temperature contrasts between warm and cold air masses are preserved to great heights. Occluded frontal systems do not usually reach the ground; this is promoted by the development of an easterly wind in the lower layer (1 - 2 km) related to the circulation of the continental anticyclone. The cyclones penetrating into the mainland are low baric formations; usually

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they are rapidly infilled and move in the direction of the high-altitude currents of the obstructing ridge. Tropospheric jet streams precede the mobile cyclone over the seaboard of eastern Antarctica. The yearly variation in the height and temperature of the tropopause is similar to that of the corresponding quantities in the central Arctic. It is also mentioned in the work that the Antarctic winters have a nuclear-less character; that the prevalent type of tropopause in Antarctica is an inversion; that the distribution of the temperature, pressure, and wind fields in the lower stratosphere has a vividly expressed seasonal course, since they are, on the whole, determined by radiational processes in the stratosphere; and that retarding layers are constantly observed in the lower layer of the atmosphere (2 km). *[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]* 4

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L 15740-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3002680

EWT(1)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3

RB

S/0124/63/000/005/B119/B119

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B720

AUTHOR: Gaygerov, S.S.

TITLE: Similarities and differences of atmospheric circulation and aerological structure of the atmospheres of the antarctic and central arctic

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ., vyp. 38, 1960, 3-31

TOPIC TAGS: aerology, meteorology, wind, wind velocity, climate, antarctic, arctic, atmosphere, jet stream, cyclone, circulation, troposphere, stratosphere, heating

TRANSLATION: Based on results of aerological observations in the central Arctic at the drift station, "Severnij poljus -4", during 1955-56 and on the data of the Second Soviet Continental Antarctic Expedition with the inclusion of additional data obtained during the International Geophysical Year program, comparisons are made of some aerological properties of the Arctic and Antarctic. The greatest differences in the atmospheric structure and properties of the

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ACCESSION NR: AR3002680

circulation in the opposite polar regions was found in the atmospheric layers nearest to the surface of the earth, occurring under the action of the underlying surface. In the central Arctic, anticyclonic activity prevails (60-65%) but in isolated periods active cyclonic activity also occurs. The processes in the region occur in intimate connection with processes in the calm and even subtropical latitudes. In the southern hemisphere, where the ocean is present, conditions favorable to the development of zonal circulation occur. A low pressure area, encircling the Antarctic, is located in the subpolar latitudes of the southern hemisphere. With the development of meridional processes, cyclones approach the continent and, in the region of high mountains, they are moved only by powerful jet streams. Above the antarctic, a weather sink circulation prevails, the direction of which depends on the character of the topographic relief. The arctic and antarctic cyclones are powerful and similar in structure. The cyclones in both polar regions are most frequently encountered in the phase of their maximal development or attenuation. This indicates the fact that in these regions cyclones rarely arise. In the troposphere, both in the arctic and in the antarctic, the yearly variation of temperatures was observed, but in the arctic

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it is two to three times greater than in the antarctic. This difference was caused by a smaller degree of continentality of the southern hemisphere. The oscillations of the mean temperature in isolated winter months were explained by the properties of the circulation in these periods. The rise in temperature in the arctic and in the antarctic is usually associated with intensive meridional processes. In the lower stratosphere the yearly variation of temperatures in the antarctic is greater than in the arctic. In the arctic, the yearly amplitude at the 50 millibar level oscillates from 30 to 40°, and in the antarctic from 40 to 50°. Summer temperatures in the arctic stratosphere prove to be 2-3° lower than in the antarctic, and in the winter, in the antarctic the temperature is sharp winter heating is caused by intense middle-latitude thermal transfer. For the characteristics of the weather system, graphs of the recurrence period of the weather at different heights and topographic maps at 50 millibars were drawn. Averaging the maximal velocity of the wind in the region of the jet stream above Mirni gives 41.8 m/sec, and the absolute maximum during 1958 was 100 m/sec. The parameters of the jet stream of both hemispheres seemed to be comparable, but the antarctic jet stream had a large variation of intensity at the coast.

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On chart AT 50, the track of the tropospheric jet stream which surrounds the antarctic mainland along the polar circle, similar to the one which occurs in the northern hemisphere, is given. Bibl. 31 names. M. Prikhod'ko

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 4/4

GAYCEROV, Semen Semenovich; BUGAYEV, V.A., doktor geogr. nauk, otv.
red.; BEREZOVA, A.S., red.; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Problems of aerological structure, circulation and climate of
the free atmosphere in the central Arctic and in the Antarctic]
Voprosy aerologicheskogo stroeniia, tsirkuliatsii i klimata
svobodnoi atmosfery TSentral'noi Arktiki i Antarktiki. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 317 p. (Akademija nauk SSSR. Mez-
hodomstvennyi komitet po provedeniju Mezhdunardnogo geofiziche-
skogo goda. II razdel programmy MGG: Meteorologija, no.4)

(MIRA 15:12)

(Arctic regions—Meteorology)
(Antarctic regions—Meteorology)

GAYGEROV, S.S.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the start of work of the world's first
drifting research station SP-1. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 6:48-50 Je '62.
(Drifting ice stations) (MIRA 15:6)

GAYGEROV, S.S.

Winter warmings in the stratosphere of the central part of the Arctic. Trudy TSAO no.41:3-11 '62.

Some data on the local characteristics of tropospheric jet streams in the central part of the Arctic. 47-61 (MIRA 16:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYGEROV, S.S.; KOLOMIYTSEVA, L.M.; BRITVINA, R.A.

Processes in the troposphere in the central part of the Arctic.
Trudy TSAO no.41:12-37 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYGEROV, S.S.

I.A. Khvostikov's "Physics of ozonosphere and ionosphere."
Meteor. i gidrol. no.10:55-56 O '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

L 13754-65 ENT(1)/FOC AEDC(a)/AFETR/ESD(t) GW
ACCESSION NR: AR4046162 S/0169/64/000/008/B040/B041

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 8B230

AUTHOR: Gaygerov, S. S.

TITLE: The problem of the temperature and wind regime in the free atmosphere in Antarctica

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ., vy*p. 49, 1963, 52-62

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric temperature, wind Antarctica, atmospheric inversion, tropopause, stratosphere, temperature gradient, jet stream, atmospheric surface layer

TRANSLATION: The author constructed meridional vertical cross sections of the atmosphere for the middle months of seasons (January, April, July) along the route Mirny*y-Vostok-South Pole-Byrd. For Mirny*y the data used were for observations of 1956-1959, for Vostok station -- 1958-1960, and for Amundsen-Scott station -- 1957-1959. In the January cross section the surface inversion was expressed more weakly than at other seasons. The minimum temperatures were noted at the lower boundary of the summer inversion tropopause. In the stratosphere the temperature increases with height and in the central regions of Antarctica there is a region

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L 13754-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4046162

of warmth with small temperature gradients and weak winds. In the autumn the temperatures drop below -60°C and the surface inversion deepens. At the tropopause there is still an inversion, but beginning with great heights in the stratosphere the temperature decreases with height. As a result, in April, a relatively warm layer, bounded by the -55°C isotherm, is observed in the lower part of the stratosphere. A westerly stratospheric jet stream is formed as a result of the increase of meridional temperature contrasts; this occurs on the periphery of the stratospheric region of cold. In July the mean temperatures in the surface layer are below -65°C. The intensity of the surface inversion increases. At the tropopause there is a delayed temperature decrease with height and the tropopause is considerably "washed out". The stratospheric jet stream shifts farther to the north. In October the temperatures in the surface layer increase. At the tropopause there is still a winter distribution of temperature with height. Over the central regions of Antarctica, beginning with 16 km and above, there is a summer distribution of temperature with height. The stratospheric jet stream extends areally over the inner regions of the continent, simultaneously weakening. The temperature and wind regimes of Antarctica are also illustrated by curves of mean monthly thermoisopleths constructed for Mirnyy, Vostok and Amundsen-Scott stations. It is noted that there is a vigorous spring reorganization of the stratospheric regime over Antarctica. I. Dubina

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L 13754-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4046162

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUB CODE: ES

ENCL: 00

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GAYGEROV, Semen Semenovich; TAUBER, G.M., ovt. red.; ROSHCHINA,
V.V., red.

[Aerology of the polar regions] Aerologiya poliarneykh raio-
nov. Moskva, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964. 303 p. (MIRA 17:10)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYGERON, S.S.; TIMOFEEVA, I.N.

Inversion in the lower atmospheric layer of the Antarctic. Trudy
TNAO no.68:76-91 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

GAYGEROV, S.S.

Some examples of synoptic processes in the upper and middle stratosphere over the Pacific Ocean. Trudy TSAO no.66:3-18
'65. (MIRA 19:1)

GAYGEROV, S.S.; KALIKHMAN, M.Ya.

Some data on the aerological structure of the atmosphere
near the Antarctic coast in winter. Trudy TSAO no.59:92-
102 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

L 15265-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR5016456

SOURCE CODE: UR/0150/65/000/005/B030/B040

AUTHOR: Gaygerov, S.S.; Zaychikov, P.F.; Kazakova, N.N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some peculiarities of stratospheric vertical structure

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6B243

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ., vyp. 59, 1964, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: stratosphere, temperature measurement, atmospheric temperature, temperature dependence

TRANSLATION: A study was made of some problems regarding the accuracy of radio probes of altitudinal temperature, as connected with the problem of analyzing them together with the data obtained by rockets at altitudes of over 20-25 km. The data obtained by the radar method for determining altitudes (radioprobe RIZ-1) should be considered basic. In plotting isolats for temporary profiles above 25 km, it is necessary to apply smoothing technics and to renounce (at the current level of measuring accuracy) the objective of finding a detailed distribution of temperature. In analyzing baric topography charts, the support of wind data is necessary. In combining the above data with that obtained by rockets, it is imperative to take into account the insufficient

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UDC: 551.513.551.510.35

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ACC NR: AR5015456

2

accuracy of the barometric method in the calculation of altitudes by radioprobes (RZ-049 and A-22). Temporary profiles are given in accordance with the radio- and rocket-probes on Kheis (Heiss) island (17-25 June, 1961, and on 1 December, 1959 to 31 January, 1960); in the mid-latitudes of the European Territory of the Soviet Union (1-9 August, 1950) and of the radioprobes in Moscow (12-16 July 1955). An analysis of the profiles confirms the relatively stable regime of the summer circumpolar stratospheric anticyclone and shows that its vertical power encompasses the stratosphere and extends to the lower mesosphere. In the Arctic region, due to the proximity of the eye of the anticyclone, the wind system is comparatively changeable, with eastern winds predominating. Meridional and even eastern component winds are also noted. In moderate latitudes the stratospheric summer jet-flow is much more intensive than in the arctic region, and encompasses much of the stratosphere. The wind velocities in the upper stratosphere may exceed 50 m/sec. The direction of the eastern stratospheric winds is comparatively stable. The appearance of meridional components may be expected only in the mesosphere, though the accuracy in calculating winds above 50 km is considerably decreased. The winter structure of the stratosphere in the region of Franz Joseph Land is divided into three distinct areas: 1) the lower stratosphere from the tropopause up to 20-23 km, with a prevailing decrease in temperature at higher altitudes and with evident effects of tropospheric disturbances, 2) the upper stratosphere, where temperature increases at higher altitudes, and 3) a well defined stratum of minimum temperature in the stratosphere (isopause), separating the other two

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L 15265-66

ACC NR: AR501/455

strata. In summer, a minimum temperature in the isosphere is not infrequently connected with a conversion of the wind to eastern circulation, which is well noticeable in the mid-latitudes. References 10. Z. Makhover.

SUB CODE: 03, 04

OC

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYGEROV, S.S.; ZAYCHIKOV, P.F.; KAZAKOVA, N.N.

Some characteristics of the vertical structure of the stratosphere.
Trudy TSAO no.59:3-10 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

BRITVINA, R.A.; GAYGEROV, S.S.; KOLOMIYTSEVA, L.M.

Data on the thermal and wind regime of the lower stratosphere
over the Moscow region. Trudy TSAO no.59:67-73 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

L 24356-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACC NR: AT6005150 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/066/0003/0018 29
AUTHOR: Gaygerov, S. S. (Doctor of geographical sciences) 28
ORG: Central Aerological Observatory (Tsentrал'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya)
TITLE: Some examples of synoptic processes in the upper and middle stratosphere over 12
the Pacific Ocean
SOURCE: Tsentrал'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 66, 1965.
Aerosinopticheskiye i aerologicheskiye issledovaniya (Aerosynoptic and aerological
research), 3-18
TOPIC TAGS: stratosphere, synoptic meteorology, radiosonde, atmospheric circulation/
RKZ-1 radiosonde

ABSTRACT: Observations by means of rocket-sonde probes from the "A. I. Voyeykov"
and "Yu. M. Shokal'skiy" scientific-research vessels in 1960 – 1962 have made it
possible to attempt a synoptic analysis of processes in the upper and middle stratosphere
over the Pacific Ocean. Normally, 3 or 4 RKZ-1 radiosondes were launched daily. The 2

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L 24356-66

ACC NR: AT6005150

present author examines the specific examples of synoptic processes in the stratosphere observed during the cold half of the year (November through February). Especially interesting were the data of wind observations, which showed a frequent repetition of the easterly winds in the stratosphere. The distribution of air mass is discussed. Wind and temperature field shifts over the northern part of the Pacific Ocean are compared with the model of the COSPAR International Reference Atmosphere. Examples of summer stratospheric processes show a relatively unperturbed summer circulation in the upper and middle stratosphere. Some possible explanations for the observed phenomena are provided. The author expresses his gratitude to TsAO Engineer E. D. Spiridonova for great help in the preparation of the present article. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04/SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *pls*

L 38212-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6006565

SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/068/0076/0091

AUTHOR: Gaygerov, S. S. (Doctor of geographical sciences); Timofeyeva, I. N. 35
34

ORG: none 81

TITLE: Inversions in the lower layer of the atmosphere of the Antarctic region ✓

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 68, 1965.
Aviatsionnaya meteorologiya i aerosinopticheskiye issledovaniya (Aviation
meteorology and aerosynoptic research), 76-91

TOPIC TAGS: lower atmosphere, Antarctic climate, atmospheric circulation,
atmospheric temperature, radiosonde, weather station, climatic influence

ABSTRACT: The authors use data obtained from aerological observations conducted by Soviet Antarctic expeditions to analyze the properties and conditions underlying the formation of temperature inversions in various regions of Antarctica. The inversion characteristics presented provide an excellent basis for collation and comparison, although they do require further refinement. It is evident that observations by means of radiosondes give far too high an inversion layer, with the consequent underevaluation of the temperature at the upper boundary, along with an excessive reduction of the temperature gradient and inversion intensity reading. This circumstance was further substantiated when a radiosonde of different design

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UDC: 551.510.5

L 38212-56

ACC NR: AT6006565

was utilized. All the data analyzed in this paper (with the exception of the material for the Novolazarevskaya Station) are based on observations made with an RZ-049 radiosonde. After the shift to probing with the A-22 sonde an approximately 50% decrease in the intensity of inversions at Mirnyy was noted. Specifically considered are inversions in the inland regions of the continent, inversions in the coastal areas and those which occur at the foot of the snow slope. The problem of inversions at the Antarctic oases is treated in detail. Similar phenomena are also considered for the shelf ice flows. It is found that the predominant thermal balance in the Antarctic region is a negative one for the surface and adjacent atmospheric layers. Moreover, this balance remains negative even in the summer, a circumstance which is promoted by the high reflectance of the snow cover. Among the distinguishing features of the Antarctic continent are the inversions which occur practically everywhere. Whereas the radiation factor is perhaps primary, there are also local factors in various regions which promote the formation of inversions and condition their character. Here the classification proposed by V. A. Burgayev may be conveniently employed (Opredeleniye vysoty vnutrikontinental'nykh antarkticheskikh stantsiy. Inf. byull. sov. antarktich. ekspeditsii. No. 2, 1958). 1) The inversions in the inland regions are the result of the radiation emission of the snow cover and possess the greatest intensity, as much as 35° and more. 2) At stations located on the steep ice slope ground inversions are observed at somewhat greater wind velocities than at the inland stations. Here inversions caused by the advection of cold air from internal regions with run-off winds are encountered when the wind

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ACC NR: AT6006565

velocity at the surface is more than 10 m/sec. 3) Along the coastal regions the effect of radiation cooling is considerably diminished by circulation factors. 4) Characteristic of all coastal regions are inhibiting layers of faint and zero inversion at 1-3 km altitudes. 5) Specific to coastal stations located at the foot of the Antarctic plateau are ground inversions formed by run-off winds having a velocity of 15 m/sec or more. 6) At the Antarctic oases mainly radiation-originated ground inversions are formed, differing in regime and character very little from those at other points, particularly at the smaller oases which are poorly protected against the effect of the run-off winds. 7) The inversions occurring over the shelf ice have different origins; they may be of the radiation or frontal type. 8) The Antarctic inversions and the related circulation of the run-off winds are limited to the confines of the continent, although they are important to the overall circulation of the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3 *2/6*

MANGDOL, V

I

N/C
447.1
.02

VLIYANIYE SVOYSTV BAROCHEGO TFLA
NA KINEMATISTIKU TURNTROBEZNOGO
POI PREDSTORA I GAZOV OY TURBINY (THE
EFFECT OF THE BEHAVIOR OF OPERATING
SUBSTANCE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF A
CENTRIFUGAL COMPRESSOR AND A GAS
TURBINE) MOSKVA, 1957.

107 (1) P. DRAWS., GRAPHS (MOSCOW
MACHNO-TSELENOVATEL'SKAYA LABORATORI-
YA DIZAGATELY, STUDY, NO. h)
AT HEAD OF TITLE: RUSSIA. MIMISTER-
STVO TRANSPORTNOGO NASEHENOSTOYENIYA.
"LITERATURA": P. 107-(108)

SOV/124-58-3-2858D
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 44 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gaygerov, V. I.

TITLE: The Effect of the Adiabatic Exponent Upon the Performance Characteristics of a Centrifugal Compressor and of an Axial-flow Gas Turbine (Vliyaniye pokazatelya adiabaty na kharakteristiki tsentrobezhnogo kompressora i osevoy gazovoy turbiny)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Mosk. vyssh. tekhn. uch shche (Moscow Higher Technical School). Moscow, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Mosk. vyssh. tekhn. uch shche (Moscow Higher Technical School), Moscow

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SOV/124-58-2-1784

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 2, p 41 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gaygerov, V. I.

TITLE: The Characteristics of Gas-turbine Engines in Coefficient Form
(Otvlechennyye kharakteristiki gazoturbinnikh dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. labor. dvigateley M-va transp. mashinostr. SSSR,
1957, Nr 3, pp 30-46

ABSTRACT: The operating regime of a single-shaft gas-turbine engine (GTE) is specified by the quantity of heat introduced Q_{ef} and the number of revolutions of the rotor per unit time n_k ; that of a two-shaft GTE by the rpm of the turbocompressor n_{tc} and the rpm of the power turbine which, at $n_k=\text{const}$, depends on the load on the drive shaft (Q_{ef} and n_k are independent variables); in either case the dependent variables are the engine power (disregarding the mechanical losses) and the unit fuel consumption. Using the π theorem and performing a few simple operations, one obtains nondimensional relationships which appear to be the generalized characteristics of GTE of various configurations, which embrace all possible variable operating regimes of a GTE free of any control system.

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SOV/124-58-2-1784

The Characteristics of Gas-turbine Engines in Coefficient Form

operating on any desired gas, and with any desired initial conditions. From these generalized characteristics one may derive the indispensable and sufficient conditions for the similitude of the gas flows prior to their entry into the engine and within it. The author gives the derivation of the approximate characteristics of a GTE which are convenient for practical applications. Formulas are also derived for the reduction of the GTE characteristics to standard atmospheric conditions.

B. F. Cherhikov

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-5-5246

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 42 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gaygerov, V.I., Denezhkin, Ye.N.

TITLE: Testing Equipment for Compressors and Turbines (Ustanovka
dlya ispytaniy kompressorov i turbin)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. labor. dvigateley M-va transp. mashinostr. SSSR,
1957, Nr 3, pp 88-127

ABSTRACT: A description is given of compressor and turbine testing equipment designed and built at the Scientific Engine-research Laboratory of the Ministry of Transport Machinery. The equipment functions on open and closed circuits. A separate stand is available for testing combustion chambers. Compressors and turbines can be tested either jointly or separately. The basic components of the equipment are described, also the characteristic of its water brake (hydraulic dynamometer) and the principle of its lubrication and fuel-supply system. For the apparatus operating on a closed circuit an account is given of the process of delivery and removal of the working fluid. The experimental procedure is explained, also the method of obtaining the characteristics of some compressors and turbines. Special

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SOV/124-58-5-5246

Testing Equipment for Compressors and Turbines

attention is devoted to an account of measuring procedures and the measuring equipment. Methods are indicated for measuring the rpm, power, fuel and gas consumption, and air and fuel temperatures and pressures, for securing gas samples for analysis, and for regulating the performance of the apparatus. Bibliography: 9 references.

O.N. Samsonov

1. Compressors--Testing equipment 2. Turbines--Testing equipment

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-7-7574

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 7, p 36 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gaygerov, V.I.

TITLE: The Influence Exerted by the Properties of the Working Fluid
on the Characteristics of a Centrifugal Compressor and of a
Gas Turbine (Vliyanie svoystv rabochego tela na kharakteri-
stiki tsentrobezhnogo kompressora i gazovoy turbiny)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. labor. dvigateley M-va transp. mashinostr. SSSR,
1957, Nr 4, 109 pages, ill.

ABSTRACT: An account is given of an investigation made of the relation-
ship between the basic performance parameters of a centrifugal
compressor and of a gas turbine (i.e., specific power required,
intake/output pressure ratios, efficiency) and the properties of
the working fluid for the purpose, mainly, of ascertaining if it
would be possible to use heavy gases in analog studies of the op-
eration of hydraulic machinery. Disregarding the effect of the
Prandtl number and considering the operating conditions (within
the limits investigated) to be independent of the Reynolds num-
ber, the author presents the generalized characteristics of a
compressor having a given geometric shape (also those of a

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SOV/124-58-7-7574

The Influence Exerted by the Properties of the Working Fluid (cont.)

turbine) in the form

$$f \left(\frac{n D_2}{\sqrt{RT_{01}}} \right), \quad \frac{G \sqrt{RT_{01}}}{p_{01} D_2^2}, \quad k$$

wherein n is the rpm, G the mass flow rate, R the gas constant, k the isentropic exponent, p_{01} the intake stagnation pressure, T_{01} the intake stagnation temperature, and D_2 the outside diameter. A description is given of the methods employed and results obtained in an experimental investigation conducted with four different gases in order, primarily, to clarify the effect of the isentropic exponent on the shape of the performance characteristic. Under the similarity criteria selected, the effect of said exponent is substantial in the case of a compressor and noticeable in the case of a turbine. It is pointed out that a comparison of results for differing values of k is more conveniently made if the compressor characteristics are plotted against the mass-flow coefficient for various values of the pressure ratio [and, in the case of a turbine, for various values of the "power coefficient" (unit power? Transl. Ed. Note)]. A possibility is suggested of adopting the Card 2/3

SOV/124-58-7-7574

The Influence Exerted by the Properties of the Working Fluid (cont.)

reduced mass flow and reduced peripheral speed as criteria, but this was not investigated. Neither is the influence of the Mach number explicitly investigated. An approximate method is proposed for converting the characteristics of a compressor or a turbine from a given isentropic exponent to another isentropic exponent. Bibliography: 25 references.

N.A. Kolokol'tsov

1. Centrifugal compressors--Performance 2. Gas turbines--Performance 3. Fluids
--Properties 4. Mathematics--Applications

Card 3/3

BARSKIY, I.A., inzh.; GAYGEROV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

The most advantageous conditions of control for double-shaft
transportation gas turbine engines with regulated nozzle system.
Energomashinostroenie 7 no.3:20-24 Mr '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Gas turbines)

GAYGEORV, V. I.
BARSKIY, I.A., inzh.; GAYGEORV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Control programs for two-shaft gas turbine engines with
regulated jet systems. Energomashinostroenie 7 no.9:21-23
S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Gas turbines)

GAYKO, A. A.

USSR.

✓Chromatographic separation of components in the unsaponifiable part of kok-saghyz resin. F. G. Osipenko, A. S. Barkan, and A. A. Gayko. Uchenye Zapiski Belorusskogo Gosudarstvennogo Univ., 1954, No. 100-6; Referat. Zhur., Khim., 1954, No. 22710.—Expts. on the chromatographic partition of the components in a Al_2O_3 column are described. Subsequent elution yielded 9 fractions of the resin, differing in m.p.s., color, and external appearance under a microscope.

M. Hesch

GAYKO, A. A.

GAYKO, A. A.

Cattle White Russia

Kostroma breed of cattle in the White Russian S. S. R. Sots. zhiv. l/. No. 3, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAIKO, A. A.

Kostroma cattle in the Byelorussian SSR and prospects of its breeding Minsk, Gos.
izd-vo BSSR, 1953. 165 p.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

BARABAN, Ivan Stepanovich, GAYKO, A.A., [HAIKO, A.A.], kand. sel'skohospodarchykh
navuk, red.; LAZARCHYK, K., red.; KARPOVICH, Ya., tekhn.red.

[Advanced practices of the "Ros'" State Farm in feeding for milk
production] Peradavy vopry sotsiash "Ros'" na razdroiu karou. Pad
red. A.A. Haiko. Minsk, Dzieszha, vyd-va BSSR, Rei. sel'asp. lit-ry.
1956. 89 p.
(White Russia--Dairying)

MALININ, S.N.; LUPINOVICH, I.S.; MOLOCHKO, I.S.; ABRAMCHUK, A.P.; ALEKSEYEV, Ye.K.; AL'SMIK, P.I.; AMBROSOV, A.L.; ANDREYEVA, N.M.; ANOKHIN, A.N.; AFONIN, M.I.; BABOSOV, M.M.; BALOBIN, V.N.; BARANOVSKIY, A.K.; BEZDENKO, T.T.; BEI'SKIY, B.B.; BOBKOV, A.F.; BOL'SHAKOVA, V.P.; BULGAKOV, N.P.; VAGIN, A.T.; BIL'DFLUSH, R.T.; VIL'CHINSKIY, A.D.; VLASOVA, K.S.; VOYTKO, D.I.; VOLUZNEV, A.G.; GABYSHEV, M.F. [deceased]; GAYKO, A.A.; GALASHEV, M.A.; GOREGLYAD, Kh.S.; GAREUSA, I.F.; GOSTILOVSKAYA, M.N.; GORBUNOVA, N.N.; GORSKIY, N.A.; GORFINKEL', Z.Sh.; GRUBILKO, N.P.; GUSAKOV, V.A.; GUDAYKIN, A.I.; DANILOVICH, A.F.; DEMENT'YEV, V.A.; DENISOV, Z.N.; DOROZHIN, N.A.; DUBOV, A.B.; DUBOVSKIY, Ya.K.; YEVTIKHIYEV, B.Ye.; ZHARIKOV, I.S.; ZHILIN, A.P.; ZHOLNEROVICH, A.M.; ZHURAVEL', B.N.; ZABELLO, D.A.; ZAKHARENKO, O.D.; ZUBETS, V.M.; IVITSKIY, A.I.; KACHURO, I.M.; KEDROV-ZIKHMAN, O.K.; KIDLINSKIY, V.A.; KIPENVARLITS, A.F.; KOVALEVSKIY, G.T.; KOVAL'CHUK, P.P.; KOZHANOV, K.Ya.; KOZLOVSKIY, I.Ye.; KOCHETOVA, Z.N.; KRIVODUBSKIY, I.P.; KUDRYAVTSEV, S.F.; KUSTOVA, A.I.; LAPPO, A.I.; LARIONENKO, V.B.; LASHKEVICH, G.I.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, V.I.; MAN'KO, N.F.; MARKOVETS, A.F.; MATSEPURO, M.Ye.; MEDVEDEV, A.G.; MEL'TSER, Ya.D.; MOISEYEV, I.G.; MUSORIN, V.V.; MUKHIN, N.D.; NAGORSKAYA, Ye.D.; NALIBOTSKIY, S.B.; NIKOLAEVA, Yu.M.; MEDOLUGOV, I.T.; ORLOVSKIY, I.A.; ORLOVSKIY, K.P.; PANKOVICH, A.A.; PESKIN, A.L.; PROKOPOV, P.Ye.; PUSHKAREV, I.I.; RAZMYSLOVICH, I.R.; RAZUMENKO, A.V.; REMNEVA, Z.I.; RINKIS, V.A.; ROVDO, A.I.; ROGOVOY, P.P.; ROZENBLYUM, B.M.; RYZHMANOV, A.G.; RUSINOV, A.A.; SAVCHENKO, A.I.; SAPUNOV, V.A.; SAFRONOV, I.P.; SVIRSKIY, Ya.N.; SEVERINOV, V.P.; SERGEYEV, I.V.; SEMENOV, A.L.; SIDORENKO, G.M.;

(Continued on next card)

MALININ, S.N.----(continued) Card 2.

SKOROPANOV, S.G.; SKRIPNICHENKO, L.A.; SMIRNOV, T.Ye.; STAROVYTOV,
K.T. [deceased]; STRELKOV, I.G.; SUSLOV, V.P.; SUKHOGRUKOV, G.Ye.;
SYUBAROV, A.Ye.; TIMOSHININ, V.D.; TISHKEVICH, I.I.; TROPASHKO,
I.N.; TRIZNO, S.I.; TRIMA, N.K.; TUZOVA, R.V.; TURETSKIY, R.L.;
UMANSKIY, M.M.; UR'YEV, I.M.; KHOT'KO, A.I.; KHRUBOSTOV, S.N.; TSE-
KHANOVICH, P.V.; CHERNYAVSKIY, I.G.; CHULKOVA, Ye.I.; CHUNOSOV, M.N.;
SHEMPEL', V.I.; SHIKHALEYEV, N.F.; SHILYAR, A.Ye.; SHCHERBOV, N.A.;
YURGENS, B.A.; YUSKOVETS, M.K.; YAKOVLEV, B.I.; YAKERSON, S.A.; YARO-
SHEVICH, A.A.; LUTSENKO, M.N., red.; LARIN, V., red.; KALECHITS, G.,
tekhn.red.

[Measures for increasing agricultural production per 100 hectares of
land on collective and state farms of White Russia] Meropriatiia po
uvelenienu proizvodstva sel'skokhoziaistvennoi produktsii na 100
hektarov zemel'nykh ugodii v kolkhozakh i sovkozakh BSSR. Red.kolle-
giia; I.S.Lupinovich i dr. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR. Red.sel'khoz.
lit-ry, 1959. 601 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. White Russia. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(White Russia--Agriculture)

VOYTKO, D. I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; GAYKO, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

System of breeding work on White Russian farms. Zhivotnovodstvo
21 no.10:70-73 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovod-
stva.
(White Russia--Stock and stockbreeding)

GAYKO, Andrey Andreyevich [Haiko, A.A.], kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk;
DAMASHEVICH, V., red.; KALECHITS, G. [Kalechits, H.],
tekhn. red.

[Ways of increasing the butterfat content of milk on collective
and state farms of the White Russian S.S.R.] Shliakhi pavy-
shennia tlustamatochnatsi karou u kalhasakh i sauhasakh BSSR.
Minsk, Dzirzh. vyd-va BSSR. Red. sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry,
1960. 56 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(White Russia--Dairy cattle) (Butterfat)

GAYKO, A.A. [Haiko, A.A.], kand.sel'skokhos.nauk; VOITKO, D.I. [Voitka, D.I.],
kand.sel'skokhos.nauk; OLOVSKIY, I.A. [Arlouski, I.A.], kand.
sel'skokhos.nauk; RYMKIS, V.A., kand.sel'skokhos.nauk; GURIN, M.
[Hurny, M.], red.; KALECHITS, G. [Kalechits, H.], tekhn.red.

[Breeding work with livestock breeds of greatest interest in the
agricultural planning of White Russia] Planimannia rabota
z planavymi parodami sel'skokhaspadarchai zhively Belaruskai SSR.
Minsk, Dzirzh.vyd-va BSSR, Rad.sel'skokhaspadarchai lit-ry,
1960. 198 p.

(White Russia--Stock and stockbreeding)

(MIREA 14:3)

STATKEVICH, Gafira Iosifovna, doyarka; GAYKO, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.
nauk, nauchnyy red.; PSHONIK, B.M., red.; ZIMA, Ye.G., tekhnred.

[My experience in increasing the milk yield of cows] Moi opyt
razdobia korov. Minsk, 1961. 22 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostra-
neniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii Belorusskoi SSR, no.11)
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Sovkhoz "Rachkovichi" Slutskogo rayona Minskoy oblasti (for
Statkevich).
(Slutsk District—Dairying)

GAYKO, A.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FLYASHCHENKO, S.I., kand. veter. nauk; RYKSHINA, Z.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOVALENKO, A., red.

[Feeding, breeding, and maintaining of cattle] Kormlenie, razvedenie i soderzhanie krupnogo rogatogo skota. Minsk, Izd-vo "Urozhai," 1964. 124 p. (MIRA 17:7)

SHUMSKIY, P.I., otv. red.; GAYKO, A.A., red.; VOYTKO, D.I., red.;
KARELIN, V.N., red.; NAGORSKAYA, Ye.D., red.; SOLNTSEV,
K.M., red.; SIDORENKO, G.M., red.; DOMASHEVICH, O., red.

[Increasing the production and improving the quality of
meat; transactions of the White Russian Research Institute
of Animal Husbandry] Uvelichenie proizvodstva i uluchshenie
kachestva miasa; trudy Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta zhivotnovodstva. Minsk, Izd-vo "Urozhai,"
1964. 155 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Minsk. Instytut zhyvelahadouli.

LEYKINA, Ye. S.; GAYKO, B.A.; CHELYSHEVA, K.M.; BOKSHTEYN, M.Ye.

Early immunodiagnosis of ascariasis in man and its clinical and
epidemiologic significance. Klin. med., Moskva 30 no. 11:49-53
Nov 1952.
(CML 23:5)

1. Of the Helminthological Sector of the Institute of Malaria,
Medical Parasitology and Helminthology of the Ministry of Public
Health USSR (Director of Institute -- Prof. P. G. Sergiyev, Ac-
tive Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Head of
Sector -- Prof. V. P. Pod'yapol'skaya), Moscow.

GAYKO, B.A.

PETRISHCHEVA, P.A., professor; SAP'YANOVA, V.M.; BUDAK, A.P., podpolkovnik
meditsinskoy sluzhby; GAYKO, B.A., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

New repellents against blood-sucking insects, developed by the
Scientific Institute of Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides.
Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:49-53 Jl '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Petrishcheva)
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYKO, B.A., mayor med.slushby

Large-scale campaign against ascariasis. Voen-med.zhur.no.8:65-67
Ag '56 (MIRA 12:1)
(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

CHARGE, R.H.

SAF'YANOVA, V.M.; GROKHOVSKAYA, I.M.; BUDAK, A.P.; GAYKO, B.A.; VINOGRADOVA,
I.D.; POTOTSKAYA, V.A.

Experiment in treating plants with insecticides to control blood-sucking flies and midges under natural conditions [with English summary in insert]. Zool. zhur. 35 no.9:1335-1341 S '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

1. Otdel parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Diptera) (Insecticides)

GAYKO R

FEDYATEV, B.P., polkovnik med. sluzhby; GAYKO, B.A., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; SAP'ANOVA, V.M., kand. biol.nauk; NEFEDOV, D.D., mayor med. sluzhby

Aerial chemical method of controlling biting insects in camps.
Voen.med.shur. no.3:58-63 Mr '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(INSECTS.
eradication, aerial method in military camps (Rus)

GAYKO, B. A.

"Complex of Measures in the Campaign Against Aedes Mosquitoes."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

GAYKO, B.A.

Y. A. Gulyko, Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Services
Y. V. Chirkov, Captain of the Medical Service and B.B.
S. S. Ovchinnikov — New Method of Eliminating the Larvae of the
Mosquito

Under laboratory conditions a study was made of the larvacidal effect of thiodiphenylamine on the larvae of the house fly stages I, II, III, and the minimum lethal dose was determined. A suspension of the preparation in raw milk, dispersed in a shaking apparatus, was used for the work. After 10 glasses were dropped in the suspension was placed in filter-paper. Glass jars having a bottom area of 70.5 square centimeters, and fly larvae of different stages were placed on it in a quantity of 30. As a control, glass dipped in plain water was placed in one jar, and the same number of larvae were put on it.

In addition to the suspension, the preparation was tested by the same method in pure form, and also in a mixture with inert additives (straw dust, sand, peat, etc.). Each experiment was performed three times. Twenty-four and forty-eight hours following the setting of the larvae on the glass, they were taken out for the purpose of determining their viability and for the purpose of counting the percentage of those which had died.

The results showed that thiodiphenylamine possesses considerable larvacidal effect when in a dose of 0.5-0.75 percent. In as early as two days (dead) percent of the larvae died. The relatively low larvacidal activity of the preparation (or larvae in food wastes (55-59.5 percent mortality) can be explained by the reduction of its toxicity under the influence of an increase in the pH of the substrate.

The mechanism of action of thiodiphenylamine on the basis

Tsvetnoye Meditsinskoye Zhurnal, No 2, 1959.

of a microscopic study of the larvae consists, apparently, in the fact that the owing to passing through the intestines, increases its permeability. As a result of this the preparation penetrates into the hemolymph of the body cavity and, by circulating in it, exerts a paralysing effect on the nerve endings of the larva, causing its death.

For the purpose of checking the effectiveness of the preparation in practice cesspools or toilets and drain pits in kitchen waste were treated. The disinfectors worked in protective clothing, dusting the surface and walls of the cesspools and drain pits with the preparation by means of special wooden shovels. The improved piston sprayer proposed by P. I. Manilkin and Ye. Ye. Varkholomy may be utilized for the purpose of accelerating this treatment by connecting it to a ZIL-150 or ZIL-151 automobile air compressor according to a system suggested by V. S. Odintsov:

"Typical toilets in a summer camp were treated.

Treated toilets in one of the inhabited places 20 kilograms from the camp served as control. The concentration of fly larvae of different stages in the ratios amounted to 200-250 larvae per kilogram of substrate. Five toilets in the camp were treated etc. Five

to be calculated etc. The calculation according

better, and another five toilets were treated with the preparation in mixture with water in a proportion of 1:10 and 1:20. The observations showed that at the end of the first day the fly larvae became immobile. Much the second day they had died out completely. In the control toilets,

at an average air temperature of 22 degrees and a relative humidity of 76 percent, the development of the larvae continued and terminated in the subsequent formation of a chrysalis and the hatching of winged flies.

The treatment of toilets, cesspools and garbage cans with thiodiphenylamine does not exclude subsidiary treatment of the soil around these objects with hexachlorane and DDT dust as additional measures for elimination of fly larvae which hatch out and come to the surface earlier.

Voronezh Oblastnnyy Zhurnal, No. 9, 1959.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYKO, B.A.; ODINTSOV, V.S.; PARAMONOV, B.B.

Effectiveness of thiadiphenylamine against house fly larvae.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:143 My '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(FLIES--EXTERMINATION) (PHENOTHIAZINE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYKO, E.I., gornyy inzh.

New boring machines. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.4:38-39 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Boring machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

KOZLOVSKIY, M.G., gornyy inzh.; GAYKO, E.I., gornyy inzh.

Mechanization of labor consuming operations in the mines of
Ordzhonikidzeugol' Trust. Ugol' 36 no.8:38-43 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Trest Ordzhonikidzeugol'.
(Donets Basin--Coal mining machinery)

GAYKO, E.I.

Mechanized roof caving on steep dips. Ugol'.prom. no.1:24-26
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Ordzhonikidzevskogo tresta
ugol'nykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining) (Mine timbering)

GAYKO, E.I., gornyy inzh.

Miners of Ordzhonikidzeugol' Trust salute Miner's Day. Ugol'
37 no.8:19-21 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzherera po nauke i tekhnika
Ordzhonikidzevskogo tresta ugol'nykh predpriyatiy Ministerstva
ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Donets Basin—Coal mines and mining—Labor productivity)

GAYKO, E.I., gornyy inzh.

Practice and prospects for mine filling in steeply pitching seams
of the "Ordzhonikidzeugol". Ugol' 38 no.11:16-19 N '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

GAYKO, E.I., gornyy inzh.; IVANOV, V.S., gornyy inzh.

Studying by the method of seismic acoustics the effect of
the protective mining of overlying and underlying coal seams.
Ugol' 39 no.6:62-65 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Trest Ordzhonikidzeugol'.

GAYKO, I.Ye., zamestitel' glavnogo mekhanika.

The most important problems of the planned periodic repair system
(PPR). Vest. mash. 33 no.12:84-88 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Chelyabinskogo zavoda MT i TM.
(Machine-shop practice--Repairing)

GAYKO, I.Ye.

Cold-breaking press with 800 ton capacity. Biul.tekh.-kon.
inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. no.5:30-32
'62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Power presses)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYKO, L.A. [Halko, L.A.]

Development of nerve elements in the commissure between the
prostate gland and the small intestine. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser.
biial. nav. no.3:IO3-106 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

GOLUB, D.M., akademik; AMVROS'YEV, A.P.; GAYKO, L.A.; LEONTYUK,
A.S.; LEONTYUK, L.A.; MOKHORT, V.A.; NOVIKOV, I.I.;
ORLOVA, B.L.; PROKOPCHUK, V.A.; SAVCHENKO, N.Ye.;
KHEYNMAN, F.B.

[Formation of new nervous and vascular tracts in the
organs of the small pelvis] Obrazovanie novykh nervnykh
i sosudistykh putei organov malogo taza. Pod red. D.M.
Goluba. Minsk, 1964. 198 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk BSSR, Minsk. Instytut fizioligii.
2. Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR (for Golub).

GAYKO, L.A.

Development of nervous and vascular elements in the commissure
between the great omentum and the prostate gland. Dokl. AN
BSSR 9 no.9:624-626 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut fiziologii AN BSSR. Submitted January 21, 1965.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAIKO, N. N.
✓ Mixer for chlorinating cellulose. N. N. Gaiko and I. U. 2
Birsterov. U.S.S.R. 104,620, Jan. 25, 1957. M. H. *Misch*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

GAYKO, V.A.

Low seed bearing capacity of vegetable cultures and agricultural measures taken to control that problem. Dop. AN URSR no. 6:594-599 '55.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Odes'ka sado-ovochevo-kartoplyana selektsiyna stantsiya. Predstaviv diysniy chlen AN URSR P.A.Vlasyuk.
(Ukraine--Vegetables)

GAYKOV, A.A.; BELYI, N.D.

Cooperation of State Testing Laboratories with basic standardization organizations. Standartizatsiia 26 no.2:46-47 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Tashkent--Standardization) (Tashkent--Testing laboratories)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYKOV, A.A.

Standardization in the Uzbek S.S.R. Standartizatsiia 29 no.5:
53-54 My '65. (MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

GAYL, G. I.

Gayl, G. I. - "Tseratsii' of the northern portion of the Japan Sea", Izvestiya
Tikhookean. nauch.-issled. in-ta ryb. khoz-va i okeanografii, Vol. XXIX, 1949,
p. 159-72, - Bibliog: 5 items.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

DANELYAN, R.; STEKHUN, A., inzh.; LUSTOCHKIN, G.; GAYLAN, A.; KAMENSHCHIKOV, M.

Information. Avt.transp. 42 no.1:51-54 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Orgavtodorstroy Ministerstva avtotransporta i shosseynikh dorog Kirgizskoy SSR (for Lustochin). 2. Direktor 24-y Tallinskoy avtobazy (for Gaylan). 3. Sekretar' Chitinskogo oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabotnikov svyazi, rabochikh avtotransporta i shosseynikh dorog (for Kamenshchikov).

UDINTSEV, G.N.; ANAN'INA, Z.N.; ANDREYEVA, A.G.; BLANK, V.B.; GAYLAN, Ya.I.;
YEGOR'KOVA, A.S.; ZUBZHITSKIY, Yu.N.; IL'INA, N.D.; KAMRAZ, I.V.;
KARRO, L.M.; MIROYEVSKAYA, Z.Ye.; NECHAYEVA, Ye.A.; PARNOV, B.S.

Influenza in 1957 from data of the hospital therapeutic clinic of
the Leningrad Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene. Sov.med. 23
no.10:67-70 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevicheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy - chlen-
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Udintsev) Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigienicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INFLUENZA statistics)

KAYRIS, K.K. (Litovskaya SSR); GAYLE, G.I. [Gaile, G.] (Latviyskaya SSR);
VEYMER, A.T. [Veimer, A.] (Estoneskaya SSR)

Chairmen of regional economic councils are speaking....
Sov.torg. 33 no.8:25-29 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Baltic States--Commercial products)

I.
GAYLE, G. [Gaile, G.]

Concerning the experience in the introduction of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in the enterprises of the Latvian SSR national economy. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.7:163-171 '60. (EEAI 10:7)
(Latvia—Radioisotopes)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5486

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniya v narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy soveshchaniya v 4 tomakh. t. 1: Obshchiye voprosy primeneniya izotopov, pribory s istochnikami radioaktivnykh izlucheniy, radiatsionnaya khimiya, khimicheskaya i neftepererabatyvayushchaya promyshlennost' (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiations in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions of the Symposium in 4 Volumes. v. 1: General Problems in the Utilization of Isotopes; Instruments With Sources of Radioactive Radiation; Radiation Chemistry; the Chemical and Petroleum-Refining Industry) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 340 p. 4,140 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR, and Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

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Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.)

SOV/5486

PURPOSE: The book is intended for technical personnel concerned with problems of application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in all branches of the Soviet economy.

COVERAGE: An All-Union Conference on problems in the introduction of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation into the national economy of the Soviet Union took place in Riga on 12-16 April 1960. The Conference was sponsored by: the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tehnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR); Glavnaya upravleniya po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Main Administration for the Utilization of Atomic Energy of the Council of Ministers, USSR); Academy of Sciences, USSR; Gosplan USSR; Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers, USSR, for Automation and Machine Building) and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The transactions of this Conference are published in four volumes. Volume I contains articles on the following subjects: the general problems of the Conference topics; the state and prospects of development of radiation chemistry; and results and prospects of applying radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation in the petroleum refining and chemical industries. Problems of designing and manufacturing instruments which contain sources of radioactive radiation and are used for checking and automation of technological processes are examined, along with problems of accident prevention in their use. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the articles.

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Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.)

SOV/5486

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GAYLE, I. [Gaile, I.]; GUDRINIYETSE, E. [Gudriniece, E.];
VANAG, G. [Vanags, G.], akademik

2'-Amino-5,5-dimethylcyclohexanone-1-(2,3,4',5')-thiazole(1).
Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:817-819 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rizhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. 2. AN Latviyskoy
SSR (for Vanag).
(Thiazole) (Cyclohexanone)

GAYLEVICHUS, P.P.

Pyro-penicillin therapy of chronic trichophytosis in adults.
Vest.derm. i ven. 33 no.3:30-34 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. -
dotsent L.I.Fandeyev) Kaunasskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(dir. - prof.Z.I.Yanushkevichus) i Kayshyadorskoy rayonnoy
bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach Ye.A.Berezovas) Litovskoy SSR.

(RINGWORM, ther
fever ther. & penicillin in chronic infect.
(Rus))

(FEVER THERAPY, in various dis.
ringworm, chronic, with penicillin (Rus))

(PENICILLIN, ther. use
ringworm, chronic, with fever ther. (Rus))

GAYLEVICHUS, P.P.

Role of chronic trichophytosis in adults in the epidemiology
of the disease. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.8:41-44 '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Kayshyadorskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Litovskoy SSR (nauchnyy
rukovoditel' - dotsent L.I. Fandeyev).
(RINGWORM)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7

GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.

MEDOV, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GAYLEVSKIY, L.I., inzhener;
SOROKIN, Ya.Z., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Obtaining twisted staple fiber by the forming method. Tekst.prom.
14 no.11:14-15 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

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GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.

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tekhnicheskikh nauk; GAYLEVSKIY, L. I., inzhener.

Obtaining high-number viscose staple fiber. Tekst.prom.
15 no.6:16-17 Je '55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Rayon)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514520016-7"

~~GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.~~ GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.
~~GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.~~

✓ Increased efficiency of alkaline press-bath. A. I. Mens,
Ya. Z. Sorokin, L. I. Gaylevskiy, and N. V. Shemkov.
Tekstil. Prom. 15, No. 7, 9-11 (1985).—Increasing the temp.
of the alk. bath from currently used 20 to 60-70° decreases
the time of alk. treatment of the cellulose (I) to 25-30%
of the original, while good-quality viscose is obtained; more-
over, high temp. permits the use of not uniformly dried I
or of I with a high moisture content (up to 30%); the over-
all efficiency of the horizontal press-bath is doubled.

Elisabeth Barabash

2MNG

MAR 2009

GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.

Preparation of higher tensile viscosity staple yarn of high tensile. A. I. Mees, Vn. Z. Surikin, and L. I. Gulevskii. Tekstil. Prom. 15, No. 12, 23-5 (1953).—Viscose yarn with 23-4 km. breaking length and 15-18% elongation is obtained in pilot-plant quantities when the residual xanthogenate (and also the H₂S) was increased, corresponding to 30-40 ml. 0.1N/l; it is achieved by lowering the temp. of the pptg. bath to 32-40°. The bath contained H₂SO₄, 120-5, Na₂SO₄, 300-310, and ZnSO₄, 16-18 g./l. Elisabeth Barabash

(2)

GAYLEVSKIY, L. I.

Molde ✓ Hydrogen peroxide bleaching of viscose yarn. A. I. Aliev, Yu. Z. Savkin, and L. I. Gallevskii. *Tekstil. Prom.*, 16, No. 3, 46-7 (1950).—Bleaching of viscose yarn with H_2O_2 and at the same time desulfating the yarn, is found satisfactory. 3

GAYLEVSKIY, L. I.

Ways for extending the life of carbon disulfide direct-fired furnaces. Khim.volok. no.3:68-69 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (VNIIV).
(Furnaces) (Carbon disulfide)

GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.

Effect of temperature conditions on the productivity of carbon disulfide retorts. Khim.volok. no.6:55-57 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Carbon disulfide)

AGRANOVSKIY, I.N.; GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.

Electric conductivity of carbon-containing materials used in the production of carbon disulfide. Report No.1. Khim.volok.
no.3:38-41 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Carbon disulfide)
(Coal—Electric properties)

GAYLIK, Ye.

Role of volunteer participation in the struggle for technological progress. Tekst.prom. 23 no.11:19-21 N 63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Litovskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva legkoy promyshlennosti.

GAYLIK, Ye.A.

Assisting industrial enterprises to achieve technical progress.
Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:22-24 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Litovskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya
nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Lithuania--Research, Industrial)

BELYAYEVA, K.I.; GAYLIK, Ye.A.; ABRAMOV, S.A., dotsent

Efforts to improve the quality of production. Tekst. prom.
25 no.5:9-10 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Inspektor Inspeksii po kachestvu pri Leningradskom sovete
narodnogo khozyaystva (for Belyayeva). 2. Starshiy inzh.
Upravleniya legkoy promyshlennosti Litovskogo soveta narodnogo
khozyaystva (for Gaylik). 3. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut
tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Abramov).

BONDARENKO, M.F.; GAYLIS, A.A.; KONDRAT'YEV, A.A.

Effect of the number of contact treating stages on the extraction process indices. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.2:12-16 F '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Petroleum—Refining) (Extraction (Chemistry))

ACC NR: AP7006579

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/012/1420/1425

AUTHOR: Gaylis, A. K.; Silin', E. A.; Freymanis, Ya. F.

ORG: Latvian State University, Riga (Latviyskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of the volt-ampere characteristics of thin film systems of a series of indene compounds

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 12, 1966, 1420-1425

TOPIC TAGS: volt ampere characteristic, indene, thin film

ABSTRACT: The volt-ampere characteristics of thin films prepared from systems of the series of 2-arylindenes and their derivatives, which had different tendencies toward polyassociation, were measured. The systems studied were metal/indene compound/metal systems. The indene compounds were deposited on glass substrates between Au-Au, Ag-Ag and Al-Al electrodes, and the measurements were taken in a vacuum of 10^{-5} mm. It is shown that the thin films have nonlinear volt-ampere characteristics of the type $J = AU^\beta$, where the nonlinearity coefficient β assumes a series of discrete values as the voltage U increases, A being a proportionality factor. A correlation is established between the character of the change in coefficient β and the magnitude of the intermolecular interaction of the corresponding group of indene compounds. It is suggested that the observed nonlinearity of the volt-ampere characteristics is mainly due to the formation of additional current carriers in the film of the organic compound

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UDC: 621.315.592:547

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under the influence of the electric field; the nonlinear increase of the current through the system with rising electric field strength depends substantially on the nature of the intermolecular interaction in the given compound. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

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